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It is very pleasant to be able to congratulate Professor Joseph Henry Beale, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., who succeeds Professor Gray as Royall Professor of Law; Professor Roscoe Pound, Ph.D., LL.M., who has been appointed to the Carter Professorship of General Jurisprudence left vacant by Professor Beale; Professor Edward Warren, A.M., LL.B., who will now occupy the chair of Story Professor of Law, succeeding Professor Pound; and Professor Joseph Warren, A.B., LL.B., who has been appointed Professor of Law.

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THE AMES COMPETITION. — Twenty-four law clubs have entered the competition this year. The rules governing the elimination tournament are substantially the same as in preceding years. Instead of money prizes, law books will hereafter be given to the successful clubs. An additional prize is offered for the best brief submitted in the competition. First and second prizes were won last year by the Beale and the Wyman Clubs respectively. It has been decided to change the rules of the competition next year, the purpose being to stimulate still more the interest in the work of the second-year clubs. The competition will extend over two years instead of being concluded in one. Each second-year club entering will meet a certain number of other clubs, and a limited number having the best record will argue the final rounds in the third year. The rules for next year will be announced later in more detail. The Board of Student Advisers who have charge of the competition this year is composed of Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman, Albert M. Cristy, Joseph J. Daniels, C. Pascal Franchot, George K. Gardner, Herbert F. Goodrich, John S. Miller, Jr., Herman E. Riddell.

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THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR AND THE GREAT SEAL. — In order to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association in Montreal, Lord Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor of England, had to put the Great Seal in commission. This consists in the appointment of three commissioners who are entrusted for the time being with the actual custody of the Seal and some of the important duties of the Chancellor. The placing of the Seal in commission was not a new thing. But the fact that Lord Haldane did this and at the same time retained his position as Lord High Chancellor did constitute an innovation. Never before apparently has the *Clavis Regni* been put in commission by a chancellor who continued in office. Lord Haldane has therefore established a precedent. Unlike his predecessors Wolsey and Brougham, his departure from tradition has been fully approved and commended by the King.

The custody of the Great Seal and of the king's conscience has seemed such an important function in England in times gone by that down to 1830 no chancellor, with the exception of Cardinal Wolsey, ever dared to leave the kingdom during his tenure of office. In fact, as Lord Haldane pointed out in his address at Montreal, Cardinal Wolsey almost lost his head for an unpermitted journey to Calais. In 1830 Lord Brougham took his place on the woolsack, and a year or two later aroused much

excitement and indignation by his unauthorized visit to Scotland, where he is said to have lost the Great Seal while playing games and antics in a Scottish country house. A lady of the party found the Seal, and made the Lord Chancellor redeem it by playing a game of blindman's-buff. While the game proceeded he was guided by music to a tea-chest where the Seal had been carefully hidden. That the keeper of the royal conscience should thus make a plaything of the Great Seal of England annoyed the King to such an extent that it is said he referred to Brougham's journey as "high treason."

Important as the functions of the Lord High Chancellor were, and in spite of the fact that he had the king's ear, he seems in the early days to have received a salary about as commensurate with the dignity of his position as the salary of many American judges to-day is with their positions. "From one of the records," says Lord Haldane, "it appears that his wages were five shillings, a simnel cake, two seasoned simnels, one sextary of clear wine, one sextary of household wine, one large wax candle, and forty small pieces of candle."

The meeting of the American Bar Association at Montreal, which was the occasion of the Lord Chancellor's visit to this country, was the first to be held outside of the United States. Its international aspect was further emphasized by the presence of the distinguished Maître L. Labori, the foremost lawyer of France. Particularly in keeping, therefore, with the spirit of the gathering was Lord Haldane's address, in which he presented an eloquent plea for a full international "sittlichkeit." Lord Haldane explained that "sittlichkeit" is the German for that "system of habitual or customary conduct, ethical rather than legal, which embraces all those obligations of the citizen which it is 'bad form' or 'not the thing' to disregard." "Sittlichkeit" thus occupies a field midway between the dictates of conscience and the commands of the law. Upon the lawyers of the three great nations represented in the assemblage to which he spoke he urged the nourishing of a "sittlichkeit" of international scope, because he said to him the conception seemed more hopeful of realization between nations bound together by a "common inheritance in traditions, in surroundings, and in ideals."

It is interesting to note that in the course of an interview published in the New York Sun for August thirtieth Lord Haldane said, "I am convinced that the Harvard Law School is a model for the world." On another occasion the newspapers quoted him as saying that he considered the school second to none. It should be gratifying, not alone to graduates and friends of the Harvard Law School, but to Americans generally, that the Lord High Chancellor of England could make these statements of an American school of law.

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**JURISDICTION OF EQUITY TO ENJOIN EXPULSION FROM CLUBS.**—Practically every club<sup>1</sup> has in its constitution or by-laws some provision empowering a named committee to expel a member for cause.<sup>2</sup> Courts

<sup>1</sup> "Club" in this article is used in the sense of an unincorporated club. The rules applying to incorporated clubs are, of course, quite different. See COOK ON CORPORATIONS, 6 ed., §§ 11 and 504.

<sup>2</sup> See WERTHEIMER'S LAW RELATING TO CLUBS, 4 ed., p. 125.